

THE 1,885 CALLS FOR "THE EVENING WORLD" PRINTED IN THE PAPER LAST WEEK WERE MORE THAN APPEARED IN ALL NEW YORK'S OTHER PAPERS. MAYHAP YOUR FORTUNE LIES IN OUR "HELP WANTED" COL.

PRICE ONE CENT.

LAST EDITION. BRITANNIA ONCE MORE.

Vigilant Again Beaten by the Prince of Wales's Crack Yacht.

SIMPLY A DRIFTING MATCH.

Not Enough Wind to Fill the Sails at Any Stage of the Contest.

GYBING NEARLY ALL THE TIME.

First One, Then the Other Ahead, According to Luck and the Freaks of the Breezes.

(By Associated Press.)

HUNTER'S QUAY (Firth of Clyde), July 9.—Vigilant, in this the second day's racing of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club regatta, spread a new mainmast, was slightly altered in trim and, at the start, crossed the line two seconds ahead of Britannia, securing the weather gauge. At the Cloch Lighthouse Vigilant was two lengths ahead and going right away from Britannia.

For to-day the course was the same as the one already sailed over by Vigilant and Britannia in the Royal Clyde Yacht Club regatta of Saturday last.

The prize in to-day's race is £15. According to the Clyde experts, the victory of Britannia on Thursday and Saturday of last week were far from showing that Britannia was superior in sailing qualities to her American rival, and some predicted that this was to be Vigilant's day and that she would show her heels to the Prince of Wales's cutter.

There is no doubt that the uncertainty prevailing in regard to the superiority of the two boats greatly enhanced the interest in the racing to-day and drew from Glasgow and other cities and towns immense crowds of people to pack the excursion steamers. The usual points of vantage were occupied long before the start and a good day's racing was anticipated.

Wind Light. The wind was south, but it was lighter than the majority of the Clyde experts desired and was looked upon by them as being, anything, more favorable for Vigilant. In addition to the Clyde ship-building experts' opinion, British yachtmen who witnessed both races last claimed Vigilant was the faster boat of the two.

Lord Dunraven and Admiral Montagu witnessed to-day's contest, which was confined to Britannia and Vigilant in the chief event, although seventy other yachts were entered in the minor events. The bay was thronged with yachts taking part in the smaller contests, and a large fleet of steam yachts, excursion boats, etc., was assembled in the vicinity of Hunter's Quay.

The wind was soft at the start, and both the rival races reached along the line on the port tack in order to cross. Both carried club-topails.

Vigilant, just previous to gun-fire, put about to starboard and Britannia stayed on her lee bow, but had to jibe to pack the gun and Vigilant swung around on the line and sent up her jib-topail as she went over. As they cleared the line on the start, for a tack across to Cloch Point, Vigilant was broad on the weather beam and reaching out from Britannia, which carried no jib-topail.

Vigilant First Over. The starting gun was fired at 10.30 A. M., and Vigilant crossed the line two seconds ahead of Britannia.

Vigilant's jib-topail, however, did her but little good, and it was lowered before she had gone far.

Shortly after the yachts started the clouds cleared away and the breeze freshened, with prospects of a good steady blow. Down channel, on the beach to starboard, the two yachts were about equal, and the sailing, though slow compared with that of Saturday, was quite an exciting one.

Hundreds of carriages on both sides of the Firth followed the boats.

Both Vigilant and Britannia stayed almost together to port when close to the Cloch shore, where Britannia's bow lapped Vigilant's weather quarter. But the American yacht soon drew away, and a minute later Britannia took a small board on starboard tack towards the Lighthouse. She was immediately followed by Vigilant, and these tactics were repeated on port tack. However, on a subsequent short board to starboard, Vigilant refused to follow Britannia and stood off on port tack a bit further before putting about, and was a couple of lengths ahead when opposite the Lighthouse.

Neck and Neck. Both continued a series of short tacks, in close tacking, Vigilant, contrary to general expectation, was quite as smart as Britannia, but she was not greatly behind, as, although she looked to be well ahead on the opening of Wemyss Bay, Britannia was really to windward. From under Wemyss Castle the yachts stood a long distance out on the port

TUG NICOL RAISED.

Wreckers Lifted Her from Her Ocean Bed This Afternoon.

Found Her Exactly Where "The Evening World" Located Her.

It Is Possible that Bodies May Be Found in Her Hull.

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J., July 9.—The wreck of the tug James D. Nicol, which foundered off this coast Sunday, June 24, was raised to the surface of the sea this afternoon by wreckers.

The hull of the vessel is distinctly visible from the Highlands. Whether it contains any of the bodies of the forty or more persons who were drowned by the sinking of the Nicol, cannot be determined from this point.

Wrecking of two days and a half was accomplished very quickly and apparently very successfully. This was no doubt due to the smoothness of the sea.

The wreckers are now towing the hulk towards Sandy Hook, and may beach the wreck there.

Capt. Kilvin, of the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, 70 South street, with two tugs and a steam derrick float, capable of hoisting 135 tons, went down the Bay at 4 o'clock this morning to raise the wreck of the tug James D. Nicol.

The tug was found just where "The Evening World's" tug Assistance located her, three miles east, one-half south of the Highlands, three days after the disaster, and before any other effort had been made in that direction.

"The Evening World's" diver, John Rice, examined the Nicol, but found no bodies, though the bottom for miles was covered with wreckage. The diver, "The Evening World's" expedition, every effort was made to recover some of the bodies for the bereaved families, none of them possessing the means to institute a search on their own account.

Nicol was located, and a portion of the Nicol dragged to the surface was identified by her owners.

Last Saturday tugs of the Chapman Wrecking Company went down the bay, and the Nicol was again found.

Divers went down and made fast two ropes to the wreck and floated as many buoys to mark the spot.

Then the tugs returned to the city and preparations were begun for the trip to the Highlands.

The tug Hustler, Capt. Cochran, and Walter E. Flint, Capt. Brandon, with the great derrick now loaded with its ponderous machinery and twenty-five men, went down to the wreck of the Nicol.

It is expected that the Nicol will be raised this afternoon.

(Continued on Second Page.)

ABSENCE OF HARMONY

Reasons Why a Strike in This City Is Considered Unlikely.

Bitter Fight Between the Debs and Arthur Followers.

Secretary Evans Says a General Strike Would Settle Matters.

It is not likely that New York will see a sympathetic strike just now, as the members of the railroad organizations of the State are opposed to the American Railway Union and the other trades are split up into several central bodies, opposing each other's every action.

There are only eight lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this city and vicinity, Lodge No. 146 being the only one located in New York, the others having their headquarters in Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

Lodge No. 146 is composed of men employed on the New York Central Railroad, all very loyal to the Vanderbilts and Mr. Depew.

The Knights of Labor have been almost entirely rooted out from the New York Central ever since the great strike in 1891, and Chief Arthur is supreme on the Vanderbilt system.

Arthur's men will not go out in sympathy with the followers of Debs, whose principal ambition is to overthrow Arthur, Sargent and the leaders of the other brotherhoods.

The locomotive engineers in Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken are Arthur men, every one of them, and there is no fear that they will leave their engines at the order of Debs or Sovereign.

So it is with the lodges of the switchmen, carmen, conductors, trackmen, firemen and car-carpenters located in Jersey City, Communipaw and West Hoboken. They all belong to the old brotherhoods, whose existence is a barrier to the new movement of the American Railway Union.

There are about 10,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and cleaners in this city employed on surface and elevated roads. Of this number less than one thousand belong to the brotherhoods and none of the Knights of Labor.

As they will not go out, it is not likely that the 9,000 others not belonging to any labor organization will join in a sympathetic strike.

As to the other trades unions, it may be said with safety that their members are not in a condition nor in a mood to join a general strike movement.

So many men are out of employment that the others fear they would be replaced at once if a general strike were declared upon by the different central bodies.

The building trades workers are better organized than any others, and they are only too glad to get the few jobs to be had at present. Their unions are not in a mood to support a strike even in opposition to political action, and, as many trades are fighting among themselves, it is declared to be an impossibility to bring these elements together in sympathy with Western railroad strikers.

The only result of the present agitation is a number of house meetings, and it is not unlikely that at these mass-meetings some turbulent scenes may be enacted. This, at least, is the opinion of all men who are intimately acquainted with the strength and disposition of the men organized in labor unions in this city.

Of course, the men all sympathize with any strike, and they pass resolutions and, if necessary, collect a few hundred dollars for strikers, but that is about all they have ever done.

There is not a labor organization in New York and vicinity that has not passed resolutions sympathizing with the present strike of railroad employees in the Western States. The feeling among organized workmen is in favor of union action all over the country, but as yet there are no plans as to what action should be taken, and no general plan is agreed upon for some time.

N. Y. TROOPS READY.

Preparations Made to Send 1,000 Regulars to Chicago.

Gen. Howard Only Waits for Word from Gen. Schofield.

Little Quarter Will Be Given, Says Col. Moore.

It was learned this afternoon that all preparations have been made to transport 1,000 regulars to the vicinity of New York direct to the scene of the strike. Gen. O. O. Howard, who is in command of this department, is only waiting for the word from Gen. Schofield to start the troops on their journey.

It is understood that this order was received last night.

Col. James M. Moore, Depot Quartermaster of the department of the East, is authority for the statement that the movement of 1,000 regulars is anticipated. Col. Moore said this afternoon:

"While we stand ready to transport 1,000 men, I am not prepared to say when they will be moved. We have heard nothing to-day from Gen. Schofield in that connection. Should the men be sent it will be done as quietly as possible."

"If the fact of their being ordered to a certain point were made public the telegraphing ahead of the news would give the strikers an opportunity to interfere with their progress should they be so inclined."

"For myself I do not think it advisable to take regular troops away from New York under existing conditions. There is no question, however, that regulars are the proper soldiers to cope with rioters."

"The militia is efficient in some cases, but the trouble is that its members are localized, and there is always some little sympathy existing among State troops for the labor cause. Many of them are members of labor organizations."

"The proper troops to handle rioters are either regulars or militia brought from other districts."

"There is no doubt but that there will be little quarter given the rioters after the President's proclamation has been posted."

"I say that if a man now uncouples a train he is an enemy to the Government."

Major-Gen. O. O. Howard came over from Governor's Island on the 8.30 boat this morning, and returned to the island an hour later. He courteously declined to make the object of his visit to New York.

It was thought he had come over to confer with Col. Moore, but this could not be verified.

Gen. Howard is keeping a close watch of the situation, and reads every line of news which is received from the scene of the strike.

He purchased "The Evening World's" early extra while he was in New York this morning, and he would read the morning paper which returned with him on the boat to Governor's Island could not get him to talk into any details of the latest despatches from Chicago.

When asked if he had received orders to send any more troops to Chicago, he made no reply, but began to talk about the situation generally. Being pressed for an answer, he replied that he had not yet opened his correspondence.

Returning to his office, the General opened his letters, but if there was anything in them relating to the strike situation he gave no sign.

Suddenly referring to a question put by the reporter some time before, he said:

"You asked me whether I anticipated any orders for the movement of troops. I will say, in answer to the question, that I can't anticipate. It is not my business to anticipate. I am not the kindly old warrior's eye seemed to indicate that he did expect to hear from the War Department very soon."

EXTRA.

RIOTERS ARE TAKING HEED.

President's Proclamation Has a Good Effect in Chicago To-Day.

LABOR UNIONS ARE NOT UNITED.

Some of Them Will Not Respond to the Order for a General Strike.

SERIOUS TIE-UP AT TOLEDO TO-DAY.

Improvement at St. Louis, Detroit and Elsewhere--California Still Warlike.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, July 9.—The impression was general about military headquarters to-day that the proclamation of the President, to say nothing of the firing of the troops Saturday and Sunday, had had a telling effect on the riotous element, as well as on the sensible people, who have taken heed and stayed away from localities where trouble is likely to occur.

No serious reports of violence by mobs congregating were received at Gen. Miles's office, and this was taken as an indication that the situation was generally quieter.

Col. Croft says that since President Cleveland's message warns all law-abiding citizens to stay at home, troops will be more willing to fire when called upon, and when they do so, it will be to kill and spare no person.

At noon, everything is quiet in Chicago and Hammond.

There is a rumor that bridge burning has begun on the C. & N. Y. line. It is not yet verified. The Committee appointed by the trades unions at Ullrich's Hall last night is now in conference with the Mayor.

General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, said this morning that he had determined to delay the order for a strike of his Order until Wednesday.

He said:

"I make this postponement to await the outcome of the fight among Chicago's trades unions. I do not consider it impossible that the tremendous importance of a paralysis of Chicago's industries will force George M. Pullman and the railroads to meet the American Railway Union half way in measures for a settlement. It is high time that public sentiment should move the corporations to arbitration."

"Mr. Debs has all along evinced his willingness for arbitration, and the general managers should assume that manner, too. As soon as the result of the conference between Mayor Hopkins and the Union Committee is known we shall take up the question of calling out the Knights of Labor. I feel that the Union men did the right thing last night. The minute the President's proclamation was received I knew there could be but one event—the strike order—and I am glad of it."

President Debs's "Address to the Public," issued several days ago, was to-day being distributed in pamphlet form to the workmen of this city.

this action. I have been around Chicago in every part of it for thirteen hours. I find everything quiet. There has been no mob, no conflict with the local authorities, and no disturbance generally to call for special comment. What trouble has occurred to-day seems to have been over the border line in Indiana.

Looks Brighter to Mayor Hopkins. "I regard the conditions prevailing as a decided improvement upon those of the past week. At the same time I am not prepared to comment upon or criticize the President's proclamation, and I prefer to await the communication from the army officials, as Secretary Lamont's special instructions indicate will be made. I can only repeat that I find everything quiet and conditions materially improved, and that, without further information, I cannot understand why this proclamation should have been issued."

The more hopeful men of the orderly element are trusting that the act of the labor unions will result, at least, in a suspension of violence for to-day, and pending the end of the period allowed in the declaration of alternatives, and within this period of calm they hope that something may be thought of and undertaken looking to the permanent settling of existing difficulties.

Disorders of Last Night. During last night some minor disorders still continued.

At a late hour the regular night procession of wagon loads of meat started downtown from the packing-house district. A small mob charged on the wagons and endeavored to disperse the men from proceeding on their routes. A squad of police rushed up and drove the crowd away after a sharp skirmish with clubs.

It had been reported earlier in the night that all drivers of meat wagons would strike, but none of them evinced any desire to leave his wagon when approached by the crowd.

Early this morning the stockyards police had another encounter with rioters. Several shots were fired, but no one was injured. The trouble occurred at Fortieth street and Emerald avenue. A packing-house firm attempted to move some dressed beef. The strikers discovered the attempt and tried to intimidate the teamster.

The police were called and the crowd resisted all efforts to disperse them. The police then fired a volley over the heads of the strikers, which caused them to disperse. Six of them were arrested, charged with riot.

Shots Fired by Militia. Several shots fired by the militia on guard at Forty-ninth and Loomis streets at 2 o'clock this morning gave rise to the rumor that the rioters were gathering in large force and that another encounter was imminent with the soldiers. Several persons had been seen prowling around the vicinity by the sentinels, and as a box had been fired a short time before, the shots were fired to warn the intruders to keep away and avoid trouble.

Two more freight cars were fired and destroyed at Halsted street, on the Grand Trunk, last night and a number of other small incendiary fires were set.

Anarchists Drilling. About midnight it was discovered by the police that a notorious Anarchist was drilling a hundred of his fellows in a hall at Ashland and Forty-ninth streets, a hot-bed of foreigners, but they became alarmed and scattered before a raid was made.

A special train on the Monon arrived late last night from Hammond, Ind., bearing a detail of United States Infantry, under command of Major Hartz, having in custody four of the ringleaders in yesterday afternoon's disorders.

Major Harts spoke tersely of the trouble, observing very significantly in conclusion: "Things have quieted down somewhat at Hammond since that trouble."

The Affair at Hammond. In reply to inquiries Major Harts said: "We succeeded in moving five mail trains which were being held by rioters at Hammond. In moving one train we were confronted by a gang who lined up in a solid mass in front of the engine. They were warned to make way, but no attention was paid to the admonition, and we gave it to them." One man was killed so far as I know now, and four or more wounded, how badly I am not informed.

When asked for further information the Major referred all questioners to Department Headquarters.

The agreement between Govs. Matthews and Altgeld, by which State troops of Illinois and Indiana are to be allowed to act on both sides of the State line at Hammond, may have a very beneficial effect on the condition there.

President McBride, of the National Mineworkers' Union, is among the labor officials now in the city.

1,000 MORE REGULARS. Federal Reinforcements from East and West for Chicago To-Day. (By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, July 9.—A thousand more United States troops will arrive in Chicago to-day as reinforcements to those

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already in the field. They will go into encampment, the lake front on their arrival. These reinforcements have been ordered in anticipation of a general strike in Chicago, and the fear of more violence resulting from the enlarged army of idle men on the streets.

From Fort Riley, Kan., are coming four troops of cavalry, and three battalions of artillery, the former under command of Major Morris and the latter under the command of Major Randolph. The detachment comprises 380 men.

A squadron of cavalry of the Ninth and one of the Sixth left Fort Niobrara, Neb., last evening, consisting of 200 men. Eight companies of the Ninth Infantry from Sackett's Harbor and Fort Oswego, N. Y., are expected this afternoon, the other commands to arrive during this afternoon also.

In addition the entire Second Regiment of Infantry of 450 men is held in reserve at Omaha.

G. A. R. MEN VOLUNTEER. Their Services for Chicago Offered to Mayor Hopkins. (By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, July 9.—The following communication was sent to Mayor Hopkins last night from the Headquarters of Abraham Lincoln Post No. 81, G. A. R.:

Hon. J. P. Hopkins, Mayor of Chicago. Dear Sir: We were among those who responded to the call of our country in 1861 to defend our flag, hence we have had experience in battle. We, therefore, now offer ourselves as ready to respond to a call from you to defend the fair name of our city, its homes and families, from the destruction and ruin threatened by a lawless and unreasoning mob. The offer includes the veterans who have had experience and are members of our Post. M. B. THURSTON, Commander. J. R. LORING, Adjutant. Committee—T. H. Brown, J. M. Caldwell, George Howland.

OUT THEY GO AT TOLEDO. Air Line Switchmen and Yardmen Quit This Morning. (By Associated Press.)

TOLEDO, July 9.—Switchmen and yardmen employed at the air-line junction yards of the Lake Shore went out at 6 o'clock this morning.

No freights are being switched, but passenger trains carrying mail will be allowed to move this morning.

Ninth Regiment, United States Infantry, from Madison Barracks, New York, stopped here for breakfast on their way to Chicago at 7.30 o'clock.

Twenty-five switchmen and six telegraph operators on the W. and L. E. at the Ironville yards also struck at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Ann Arbor road has annulled all trains to-day.

The yardmen of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, who handle all Ann Arbor trains, as the latter road uses the Wheeling terminal here, are holding a meeting to decide whether to strike.

The yardmen on the Wheeling and Lake Erie, the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan and the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw are all out.

No attempt has been made to move trains except that the Wheeling morning passenger left as usual.

The Lake Shore refrigerator train had difficulty in getting away, as the strikers pulled coupling pins.

HESITATION IN BUFFALO. A. R. U. Too Weak to Act Without Outside Support. (By Associated Press.)

BUFFALO, July 9.—There is no doubt that President Debs has planned a strike at Buffalo, but there is considerable doubt as to whether he will be able to bring his plans to a successful issue. Notwithstanding the order from Debs, asking for immediate action, there may not be a strike for several days, if at all.

The A. R. U. is a new organization in Buffalo and has not to exceed four hundred members, a very small percentage of the railroad men in Buffalo. Unless Malacan could get support from the other railroad men, his strike would not make much of an impression.

LIKE WAR IN CALIFORNIA. Strikers Manning and Arming to Resist Regular Troops. (By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The strikers have temporarily retired from the depot and are massed at their headquarters, awaiting orders from Leader Knox. In anticipation of the regular troops being called out, a number of the Sacramento strikers have been sent to Stockton to blockade the road, and also to warn the men of the approach of the soldiers.

It is their intention to seize a train and block the road so that it will be some time before the troops will be able to proceed to this city. In the mean time the strikers at Sacramento will have been warned of the advent of the regulars, and a concerted effort will then be made to resist the troops.

The strikers are armed with Winchester, and any attempt of the military to dislodge them will most certainly result in bloodshed.

The leaders of the strikers say that if the troops land they will be allowed to move mail trains with no interference.